Proprietor. WIN. J. FRANCIS,

"God-and our Native Land."

TERMS...Two Dollars Per Annua In Advance:

VOL. VII.

SUMTERVILLE. S. C., JULY 19, 1853.

N 0 3 8

AGRICULTURAL

From the Southern Cultivator. Mints on Making and Preserving Manures.

The Germans. Hollanders and Belgians are generally considered the most advanced in the art of making and preserving manures; and therefore it is the part of wisdom to study their practices, and profit by the results of their long and successful experience. Where they are unable to provide straw or other litter to absorb all the liquids produced by cattle, horses, or swine kept up in the usual manner, they invariably con-struct tanks to hold all the urine, into which the liquid excretions of animals are conducted from stalls and stables. Such reservoirs are made usually of water-lime cement in the same way that cisterns for holding rain water are constructed in this country. They are very useful appendages to stables where horses or other stock are kept; and we will add that one part of water-lime, as sold In barrels, mixed with four of clean, coarse sand, wet and mixed as mortar, sets well, and if used immediatecistern or tank.

Let us suppose a farmer has a few barrels of stale urine, more or less ammonia is given off to his serious loss, how can he fix this volatile alkili in the liquid at the cheapest rate? -This is an important question, and one that has given rise to many experiments. On this subject Dr. Stockhardt has the following judicious remarks :

"Sulphuric acid and green vitriol (copperas) will be here most admirable and convenient, because they can now be every where obtained, and at moderate cost; they occasion no expense in their transportation to and fro, like the earths above mentioned; and are far more energetic in their operation than gypsum." One pound of commercial oil of vitrol is sufficient in ordinary cases, for 250 lbs. of urine; and the acid is itself worth as a manure about what it costs, when purchased by the quantity. -This acid diluted in the drainings Lone and Magnesia, - Phosphore Acid, - Silver. geously used to pour over and run through it, to fix all the free ammonia which is liable to escape into the atmosphere.

In many places, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, may be obtained at a cheaper rate than oil of vitriol .-Dr. Stockhardt says, "Green vitriol, (copperas.) dissolving readily in water, acts just as quickly as free sulphuric acid; and in one respect, indeed, still more completely, in so far as iron possesses the capacity of decomposing and depriving of odor the sulphuretted gas, (sulphuretted hydrogen) which is equally generated in the putrefaction of manure, and occasions the disagreeable steuch of rotten eggs. In Switzerland this salt has long been generally employed for the preservation of drainings, [liquid manure] and more recent experiments in France are affirmed to have shown that stall manure, when ed with green vitriol, has produced upon limey soils an increase of one third in crops of grain, and upon grass land, even five times more hay than common manure of equal quali ty and age." Having been many years in the habit of using copperas water, or a strong solution of green vitriol, to deodorize the offensive gasses generated in the vaults of privies in cities, where such nuisances often occasion sickness, as well as to fix ammonia in urine and manure from stables, it gives us pleasare to find our views corroborated by the latest European authorities. of iron, (the base which the oil of vitriol is combined) in decompoundby Dr. Stockhardt, is important.

As to the quantity of copperas that ought to be thrown into a tank of liquid manure, no precise directions can be given, as the farmer uses barely enough to arrest the ammoniacal smell; and when it again appears, a little more of the green vitriol is used as before.

In making compost heaps, some care and skill are needed to prevent that kind of heating called "firefang," in which operation the strength of the manure is seriously impaired. Wetting the heap is the

drainings, or by adding fresh water Manure ought never to be heaped over about four feet, particularly in warm weather, as the chemical action is liable to be too rapid, and steady decay is what is needed.

The larger the mass of manure, and the higher it is piled, the gracter will be the difference in respect to the stages of decomposition between the upper and lower layers; the lower stratum will be unctions, that in the centre merely mellow, and that above, altogether strawy. Turning over the heap is designed to remedy this inequality, and mix the manure thoroughly together. It loses in weight according to the extent of decomposition, and the amount of exposure to washin rains and atmospheric influences, without fixing either the carbonic acid of ammonia generated in the process of decay. In no way can the car-bonic acid in manure be turned to a better account than by mixing leached or dried ashes with it; for its aids powerfully to render the before insoluble silicates of petash and lime which form the main bulk of ashes, soluble, and suitable food for cultivated plants .-The principal object in rotting dung and all other organized substances used as manure, is to increase their soly seldom fails to form a water tight | lubility in rain water. It is also for this purpose that bone dust is treated with sulphuric acid, by which the soluble superphosphate of lime and gypsum are formed. Instead of combining with all the lime in bones, the sulphuric acid unites with only about half of it, while the phost horic acid expelled unites with the time which arready has one atom of phosphoric acid to one of time, making two of the acid to one of the base, or bis; hosphate of lime, which is a soluble salt.

The minerals in manures have much influence in regulating their value. A Saxon farmer has experimented on two marsh plants as fertilizers for many years, and uniformly found one the "reed mace," a valuable manure; whilst the other, a "club-rush," was nearly valueless. Their analyses gave the following results in one toqueand pounds:

Constituents. R ed-mace. Club-rush. Organic substances, 9.50 Natrogon therein. - 6 Inorganic substances, 50 Potash atid Senta. . Lame and Magnesia, - 16

The above figures present an interesting study to the critical observer of agricultural phenom na. Let the fact be borne in mind that the test of years in practical experience, (the best of all tests,) proved the Reed to be much be ter manure than the Rush. As food for cultivated plants, the one was highly nutritive, and the other about as nourishing as shoe-pegs fed in place of outs to a blind horse. In catrogen, the differonce between the read and on his next to nothing; nor is the disparity in organic substances, (carbon, oxygen and hydrog a) sufficient to account for the widely different fertilizing power of the two plants .- If the reader will compare the mineral, or inorganic substances, in the above table, he will find that the Reed contains sixteen times more potash and soda, nearly four times more lime, and three times more phosphoric acid than the Rush. These are all valuable elements of crops; and their comparative abundance in the one plant and absence in the other, sufficiently account for their unequal power as fer tilizers. Facts like the above demonstrate the practical value of chemical analysis; for without its assistance, no man could know that one plant is far richer in phosphoric acid, lime, potash, nitrogen and soda than another. Many plants now deemed worthless will one day be largely grown for making manure, or as food for the agricultural staples of the country. The raw material for the production of grain, cotton, sugar cane and tobacco, can never be accumulated as it ought to be, and in such quantities In a sanitary point of view, the action as cultivators need, until they see the importance of studying the natural e ements of fertility in the soil. These ing sulphuretted hydrogen, as stated | are emphatically the only manures in the world. One hundred pounds of the leaves of pine trees are worth twelve times the like weight of pine wood, because in the leaves which annually tall to the ground to enrich it, nature wisely stores up twelve times as much of the elements of fertility as are contained in an equal weight of the body the tree. The leaves of all plants form manure, so far as experience has fairly tested their value; but the benefits that accrue from any amendment are often greatly diminished by the bad condition of the tand to which they have been applied. There are districts in Saxouy where

bone-dust produces no observable ef-

mer, even when dis-olves in sulphur ie acid, hows no trace of operation till the second or third year. The cause of this peculiarity is not ex plained; perhaps it may arise from the fact that the soil already abounds in phosphoric acid, and lacks the ammonia which guano supplies. Saxon farmers use from 400 to 1,000 pounds of bone-dust per English acre, which is cither plowed or harrowed in be-fore the seed is sown or planted. Pains should be taken to collect bones and save them for manure. In cities and villages much valuable manure is annually wasted, and often in way that creates sickness. An article so scarce, and every year becoming more needful to recuperate the cotton fields of the South, should be everywhere husbanded with the greatest care. This ought to be done is we I where the land is naturally rich as where it is thin and sterile; for a good soil can only be kept so per manently by manuring it frequently in some way. Swamp mud and lime, or ashes, or both, can be used to advantage on thousands of farms; while the growing of peas, corn, barley, rye and roots, to feed stock and add to the manure heap, is a policy which we have steadily advocated in the Cultivator during the last six years. Whether we regard domestie animals as an evil or not, all good cultivators have found it recessary to keep them o produce meat, wool, or to labor at nowing and other farm work. Not over halt of their manure is saved and properly used in the United States.

D. LEE.

THE VALUE OF DEEP PLOUGHING

IN DROUGHT .- It is obvious to any one who has passed through the districts of Greenville, Anderson and Pickens, Laurens and Spartanburg, that the present extreme drought has not injured the corn crop as much as he would have supposed. In conversation with Dr. Broyles, at Anderson Court, who is one of the best scientific farmers in the country, he attributed this to the system of deep ploughing, now pretty generally adopted throughout the upper country. We have to doubt of the correctness of this opinion, and in visiting the farm, under the management of Willis Burkett, on Chaesto, we had satisfactory proof of it. Mr. Burkett had one hundred and twenty acres in corn, almost entirely low grounds, and lying in one body. In the winter he broke up the land deep and thoroughly with a long bull-tongue plough. In the spring he broke it up again before planting. He had ploughed his corn on the first day of July four times since planting. The earth was tast ploughing was with a wide buzzard plough, and did not go deep into the earth. The corn was of as fine a color as I ever saw any crop in my life, either of a wet or a dry season. I do not think it had suffered at all for rain. It did not look as if it had. It was green to the earth, and no sign of twisting that I could discover. I rode through on a very tall horse, and a great deal of it, on the first day of July, was as high as my head on horseback. No rain had fallen en it for two weeks previous to my visit, and throughout the spring the spring the drought had been

very great. It was refreshing to look at this corn, after seeing the fields on the roadside, half cultivated and more than half burnt up. In passing through the country, I have noticed, generally, that where the ground was well cultivated the crops stood the drought better. The cotton crop of Mr. Burkett's, which was on high land and had been manured, did not look so well as the corn crop. Deep ploughing and subsoiling are now becoming common with all good farmers. With such cultivation as was common in Pendleton twenty-years ago, the present drought, would have been utterly ruinous to the corn crop. Several years ago we saw Chancellor Johnston trenching in his ground three feet deep. We understand that this ground, thus deeply dug up, stands the drought the present season with little or no injury .- Southern Patriot.

GRASS UNDER TREES .-- By BOWmost beautiful verdure will be ob- sequences, and does not add to the

nitrate of soda amongst the long dim, whirling, giddy notion of a | are the more knave or fool!" grass in the plantations, which the cattle never could eat. I now find that the herbage is preferred to the other parts of the field.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interesting Statistics.

A gentleman who keeps the run of facts, figures, and babies, has just laid before "an inquiring world," the following statistics:

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amount to 3,064; riz, 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. -The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 83 years. One fourth die previous to the age of 7 years, one half before reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass that age enjoy a felicity (?) refused to one half the human species. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of age; to every 100, only six reach the age of 66, and not more than one in 500 live to 80 years of

There are on the earth, 1,000,000. 000 of inhabitants, and of these 333. 333,333 die every year, 91,324 every day, 3,730 every hour, 60 every minute, or 1 every second: These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones! Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age than men, but fewer afterwards.

The humber of marriages is in proportion of 175 to 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes -that is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and death are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms, is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

Some of these statements are rather singular, and yet many of them are susceptable of an easy solution. That marriages take place more frequently in June and December, than other months of the year, was just what we have always suspected was the case. Those who marry in June, do so because they can't help it; while those who connubialize in Deas locse as an ash bank. The cember, do so doubtless, to guard against the chilly pillows which distinguish the frost-bitten months of winter. The matches which come off in June are commonly lovematches, and are brought about by green fields, and the contagious influence of bobolinks and yellow birds; while those which happen in December are brought about in a great degree by mixing plain mathematics with the market value of flannel undergarments.

> Too Much Reading .- This is emphatically a reading age. We read, read. read? Nearly every thought and imagination of man is penned, printed, and put forth to be greedily devoured by many thousand minds-better, perhaps, say place or how rare; no matter how worthless or how valuable; no matter how true or how false a book may be, it has its readers--nay, admirers; and it becomes an important query -- do we not read too much? Does not such a quantity of indited matter pass before our eyes, that instead of being good and nourishing food to the mind, it clogs, it enfeebles its powers, unfits it for analyzing intricate subjects and making proper deductions

Reading is to the mind what animal food is to the body. When taken in proper proportions, at regular and stated periods, it is such requires, and it strengthens all the mental faculties. And as food, taken in too large quantities, destroys the tone of the stomach and injuries the digestive functions, so an immeding nitrare of soda in small quantities | erate drinking in, as it were, of men- you correct it? in showery weather, under trees, a tal aliment is productive of evil contained. I have used it under beech stock of acquired knowledge. In while to correct it. trees in my grounds, and the grass stead of the powers of the mind

thousand things--and no one thing is known aright.

Then, what boots, it if a man has read the whole catalogue of books, it he can have no clear conceptions of their contents? Reading a book should be a different sort of thing from mak-ing a hurried journey. While or the latter, especially when important business hangs on a rapid transit, the cars may whirl away—the more swiftly the better—but in going through a book getting to the end of it should be last considered. If it be worthy a perusal at all, peruse it carefully, weigh every sentence well. and permit no paragraph to pass without being understood. After a careful and intelligent reading, time should be taken for reflection. The whole sub ject should be well considered, and every worthy thought should be made the reader's own. In this way, the powers of the mind will be enlarged, all its faculties cultivated, the well developed inner man made to beam through the intelligent countenance, exhibiting a soul exalted above grovelling passions and sense

less things.

If a book be not worthy of so careful reading it is not worth reading at all. The end of an unworthy book should never be seen. Whensoever, from lack of interest, an inclination is felt to hurry over page after page, let the whole work be thrown aside at once. Better to know nothing a bout it-far better that its contents be entirely sealed-than to have so them, as will only tend to confuse when an attempt is made to recollect, in or-der to speak of them. We might adduce argument upon this point, but wherein is the necessity? The truth of the remark must be apparent to ev ery one who rightly exercises his udgment. If not so, the most superficial scholar is the most learned man. He who has scanned whole libraries, and cannot even tell the titles of

the volumes, has a greater claim to learning, par excellence, than any other. But no one admits this; hence close observation, the exercise of much thought, and unwearied diligence, are the requisites of him who would know books as he ought to know them, and a few books thus known will be of more value than much riches.

"All rests with those who read. A work or thought Is what each makes it to himself, and may
Be full of great dark meanings, like the sea
With shoals of life rushing."

[Pennsylvanian,

The Preacher and the Lawyers.

Jesse Lee; one of the first Methodist preachers in New England, was a man who combined unresisting energy and tenderness of sensibility. with an extraordinary propensity to work on the "Memorials of Methodism," gives the following specimen of Lee's bonhommie:

As he was riding on horseback one day, between Boston and Lynn, he was overtaken by two young lawvers, who knew that he was a Methodist preacher, and were disposed to expense. Saluting him, and ranging their horses one on each side of him, they entered into a conversation something like the following:

1st Lawyer-'I believe you are a preacher, sir?

Lee-Yes; I generally pass for one. 1st. Lawyer - You preach very often, I suppose? Lee-Generally every day-fre-

quently twice or more. 2d Lawyer-How do you find time to study, when you preach so often?

Lee-I study when riding, and read when resting. 1st Lawyer-But you do not write your sermons?

Lee-No; not very often. 2d Lawyer-Do you not often make mistakes in preaching extemporaneously?

Lee -I do, sometimes. Do you correct them?

Lee-That depends upon the character of the mistake. I was preaching the other day, and I went to quote the text, "All listone," and, by mistake, I said,

2d Lawyer, interrupting him- their death. What did you do with that? Did

Lee-O, no indeed! It was so nearly true, I didn't think it worth American says that the best way of of interments since its first organiza-

"Neither," he quietly replied, turning at the same time his mischievous eyes from one to the other; I believe I am just between the two!' Finding they were measuring wit

with one of its masters, and excessively mortified at their discomfiture the knights of the green bag drove ahead, leaving the victor to solitude and his own reflections.

The Trees of Oregon. By N. Coe, of Portland, Oregon Territory.

In the August number of the Horticulturist you have given the dimenisons of several trees in Western New-York, with invitation to correspondents in various parts of a public coffee house, expatiated on the Union to furnish accounts of trees the excellency of living in general of remarkable size. Take, then, among the military at Malta. "But," two or three samples of Oregon said he, "as for anchovies, by the growth of timber-not the largest that her genial climate has coaxed up into the sky from this rich, prolific soil, but the largest around which I have yet put my tape-line. own eyes many's the hundred times, It may be safe, however, for you to 'stand from under" with your dwarf specimens from the Genessee Valley.

A fir tree standing on the farm of Judge Strong, at Cathlamette, twenty-five miles above Astoria, on the Columbia river, has the following dimensions: Diameter, five feet above the ground, where it is round and sizable, 10 feet; height to the first vague and indistinct a perception of limb, 112 feet; height of the tree, 242 feet. The trunk is perfectly straight, diminishes very gradually, and the whole tree is beautiful; yet in this respect not singular, for our forests are composed of trees lofty, straight, and exceedingly beautiful.

A spruce-tree, standing on the bottom-lands of Lewis and Clark's river, twelve miles from Astoria, measured accurately with the tape five feet above ground, is thirty-nine feet in circumference. The blace of measureing is above the swell of the roots. The trunk is round, and, with a regular and slight, diminution runs up straight and lofty. We did not ascertain its height. Nor is it 'alone in its glory," but in a forest of spruce, cedar, and fir, some of the teces are of nearly and perhaps quite kilt, I ax yer pardon in this world

Gen. John Adair, of Astoria, informs me that about three years ago he bought a hundred thousand shingles, all made from one cedar tree, for which he gave fifteen hundred dollars in gold!

The forest trees of Oregon are remarkable for their straightness, loftiness, and very gradual diminution in size. They are destitute of large wit .- Mr. Stephens in his new branches, and have comparatively little foliage. Two hundred feet in length of saw-logs have been cut from a tree, the smallest end being sixteen inches in diameter. Lewis and Clark measured a fallen tree of that species. (fir,) and found that, includ- and is particularly abundant on the ing the stump of about six feet, it walls of Lavelette. Ever since the was three hundred and eighteen feet amuse themselves somewhat at his in length, though its diameter was only three feet.

One of our citizens has received an order from London to cut one of our tall trees into segments and ship it to that city, there to be erected to adorn the Crystal Palace. It will be done. Those persons, therefore, who desire it, will be able to examine an Oregon forest tree, with its top pointing up among the clouds that envelop the metropolis of England .-Horticulturist.

A FATED FAMILY .- A few years ago there lived in New-Orleans, three brothers of the name of Bird. One (Orin Bird) was killed in 18city, in a fight, in which he was the aggressor. Another (Theodore Bird) was killed in the bar-room of the Veranda Hotel, in 1851, by a man 2d Lawyer-How do you do then? who he had slapped in the face .-The third of the family, Dr. John G. Bird, came to his end in a trag- at the tail of a calash, to the tune of ical manner last month, by committing suicide in jail, just after being convicted of voluntary manslaughter. nourishment as a well balanced mind are shall have their part in the The brothers were all young men of lake that burneth with fire and brim intelligence and of prepossessing eighteen interments take place daily; manners: The first two had been and passing the gateway from morn-married but a short time previous to ing till night, is a nearly unbroken

preventitive usually resorted to, either by pouring or pumping over the
ther by pouring or pumping over the
there by pouring over the
there by pour the break the beautiful the

and a half, and then cork the bottle; in the morning to loosen the cork, put the bottle into a pan of water, and bring the water to a boiling heat. The coffee is then to be poured off clear and the latter portion strained; that which is not drank immediately is kept closely stopped, and heated as it is wanted.

Cupers and Anchovien

Sheridan used to relate an amusing story of an Irlsh officer, who had once belonged to a regiment in Malta, who returned to England on leave of absence, and; according to the custom of travellers, was fond of relating the wonders he had seen .-Among other things, he one day, in said he, "as for anchovies, by the powers, there is nothing to be seen like them in the known world;" and he added, "I have seen the anchovies grow upon the trees with my and beautiful's the grove of them that the governor has in his garden on the explanade." A gentleman present disputed the statement that anchovies grew on trees, which the Irishman with much warmth reaffirms ed. The lie passed, a challenge was given, and the upshot of the matter is

thus humorously related: "The Englishman gave his address, and the next day the parties met, attended by their seconds; they fired, and O'Flanagan's shot took effect in the fleshy part of his opponent's thigh, which made the latter jump a foot from the ground, and fall flat upon his back, where he lay for a few moments in agony, kicking his heels. This being observed by the Irishman's second, he said: "You have hit your man, O'Flangau, that is certain. I think not dangerously, however, for see what capers he cuts."

'Capers, capers!' exclaimed the Irishman: 'Oh! by the powers, what have I done! what a dreadful mistake!' and running up to his wounded antagonist, he took his hand, and pressing it eagerly, thus addressed him: 'My dear friend, if you're and in the next, for I made a divil of a mistake; and it was capers that I saw growing upon the trees at Malta, and not anchovies at all."

The wounded man, smiling at his ludicrous explanation and apology. said my good fellow, I wish you had thought of that a little sooner; I don't think you have quite killed me, but I hope you will remember the difference between anchovies and capers as long as you live."

The following anecdote (says the Boston Journal) it a fitting pendant to the above :

"On the island of Malta the caper tree grows wild, and in great plenty; capture of that island the fruit has been the undisputed perquisite of the officer in command of the engineers. Some time ago that officer complained to the governor that the trees were cut down and the berries carried away by the inhabitants; upon which that facetious old gentleman issued the following eccentric order? Whereas it has been reported to me by the officer commanding the engineers that the Inhabitants of Lavalette have for some time past destroyed the fruit and cut down the caper trees hanging on the outside of the walls of the garrison, it is the command of the governor that no one in future cup capers, either on the top or sides of said walls, except the lieu-47, on Common-street, New-Orleans tenant colonel commanding the engineers. And any one found cutting his capers on the walls after this hotification will be confined in the black hole for the first offence; and for repetition of so flagitious an act, the next capers he cuts shall be his own, a cat-o'-nine tails."

~~*** THE MARCH OF DEATH .-- At Greenwood Cemetery, New York, line of funeral processions. During a small portion of the year, the daily Good coffee is the rarest produc- number of interments reaches twention of the lettchen. The Scientific ty-five or thirty. The total number making it, is to put the ground coffee tion to the present time, is twenty-"Humph!" said one of them, (with into a wide mouthed bottle over six thousand four hundred and sev-